14 3 121

ENGLAND.

The National Budget Submitted to Parliament Chancellor Lowe's Statement-A Balance of \$60,000,000 Anticipatced-The Cost of Coal an Item of Consideration-Half of the Alabama Damages To Be Paid from This Year's Revenue-The Sugar Duties Reduction.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 7, 1873. in the House of Commons this evening the budget was presented by the Chancellor of the equer. The benches were well filled with members and the galleries crowded with spec-

Mr. Lowe, on rising, was greeted with cheers. He proceeded to make his statement of the budget, of which the following are the principal

 Grants by Parliament
 £71,881,000

 Expenditures
 70,714,000

 Estimated revenue
 71,846,000

which put the House in great good humer, Mr. Lowe said the government had some propositions to make. It had to provide for the Geneva award, and proposed to pay half of the amount out of the revenues of the present year, without the addition of a penny to the taxation. He next surprised the House by announcing that the government was enabled to propose a reduction of fifty per cent in the duty on sugar, and to take off a penny from the tax on incomes. These proposals, if adopted by Parliament, would change the estimates to the following figures:-

duction made in the taxes and a satisfactory sur-Mr. Lowe was frequently cheered while making his statement, and at the close was loudly

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved, in accordance with the recommendation of the budget, that the income tax be reduced one penny

on the pound. Several members criticised the budget. Sir Wilfrid Lawson remarked that the government held on to the malt and spirit taxes, and it was evident that habitual drunkards were the sheet anchor

of the British constitution. Mr. Fawcett complained of what he termed a cowardly way of partially paying the Alabama claims by borrowing from the income tax and from

sugar and other duties. The budget was approved pro forma, and the House adjourned over the Easter holidays until April 21.

FRANCE.

Parliamentary Payment of City Contributions to the War-Legislative Adjournment-Republican Triumph at Elections.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, April 7, 1873. The National Assembly to-day passed a bill reimbursing the city of Paris its war contribution of 28,000,000 francs and granting indemnity on the same account to the Departments to the amount of 24,000,000 francs. At the close of the sitting to-day the Chamber

adjourned until May 19. REPUBLICAN ELECTION TRIUMPHS AT IMPORTANT

The republicans have carried the municipal elections at Nantes and Marseilles

ROME.

His Holiness the Pope Feeble in Health.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME. April 7, 1873. Although His Holiness the Pope is recovering m his illness, he is still very feeble in body, and his physicians forbid him from leaving his apart-

WEST INDIES.

Severe Visitation of the Horse and Cattle Disease in Jamaica-Shipwreck Suc-Government Changes and Port Charges.

Kingston, Ja., March 22, 1873.

A mouth and throat disease has broken out among herses, mules and cattle. Two hunared animals have been afflicted with it on the "Tulloch Estate," the property of Mr. McRhail. It prevails in St. Catharine, Clarenden and St Ann. It yields to a treatment of one part of pure carbolic acid and to forty parts of water, but where it spreads to the throat it is fatal.

to the throat it is fatal.

DRINKENNESS, SUICIDE AND SHIPWERCE.

The British bark Bina was totally wrecked of Plumb Point Lighthouse, 100 yards distant from the light, on a bright moonlight night, on Saturday, the 15th inst., at half-past nine o'clock. She belonged to Giasgow, and was in ballest from St. Thomas. The captain stabbed himself in a fit of delirum tremens in Brazil, and the mate (Jones) was in command. There is likely to be an official investigation of the case by the government at the solicitation of Lioyd's agents.

Sir Benjamin Pine retires from the governmen of the Leeward Islands, and has accepted the Gevernorship of Natal. It is reported that he is to be succeeded by Colonel Elliott, M. P. The West India and Pacific Steamship Company intend mak-ing Antigua one of their places of call on their way to and from Liverpool and the Spanish Main.

St. Lucia.

Much dissatisfaction is felt at the high rates of port charges here, and particularly at a pilotage charge of lour shillings per foot of draught, for which there is no law. In January last the Captain of the American schooner Fred Smith, Captain of the American schooner Fred Smith, of 270 tons, disputed a charge of this character amounting to \$11. The pilot declared upon oath that it was due to him and applied to the Chief Justice for a warrant for the arrest of the Captain, who thereupen deposited the amount in Court under protest. The case has since been decided against the Captain. The Harbor Masters are only allowed by law 25d, per ton, for which the Fred Smith paid \$13.35. It was the Harbor Master's duty to pilot her into port for that sum and not make another man do the work, involving an extra charge to the vessel of \$11.

In the small hall of the Tammany Society's build ing there was held last night a meeting of the Columbia Order, attended by but few members Mr. Augustus Schell, as Grand Sachem, occupied the chair, and the first business in order was the initiation of Mr. Judson Jarvis, who bore the ordeal in a very heroic fashion. A few gentlemen of no particular prominence in either good or bad society were elected members of the organization. On one side of the President's desk was poised upon an upright stick a red cap of the Communist pattern, spangled around its border with stars of liberty. On the other side sat Mr. Joel tephens. A member pointed out Mr. De Forrest, of the Emigration Commission, and Colonel Dunlap, is the most important persons present. Then he lodded knowingly towards the cap and the Deputy Sheriff, and, leering at the assemblage, whispered, 'The last hours of the condemned.' Such is life. Mr. Augustus Schell, as Grand Sachem, occupi

HORSE NOTES.

Major B. G. Thomas has named his colt by Austalian, dam Dixie, Heretog.

The Dexter Park Association of Chicago, announce that they will be governed by the rules adopted by the Trainers and Drivers' Association. The Secretary, in a recent letter, says, "If there should not le a special meeting of the National Association alled and these matters harmonized before the dosing of our entries, we will publicly sunsunce the doption of the rules of the Trainers and Drivers' association."

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1873. God-Made Garfield and the Flathead Indians-A Futile Commission.

Last year Congress passed an appropriation for the removal of the Fiathead Indians from the Bitter Root Valley, in Montana, to a reservation some fifty or sixty miles distant, which has been set apart for them and other neighboring tribes. This was done at the urgent solicitation of the settlers in the valley, who already number over fifteen handred and are rapidly increasing. They desired to be freed from the Indians, and also to obtain titles to their lands, which could not be done until the Indian title was extinguished. Delegate Claggett urgently requested the appointment as mmissioner of a gentleman belonging to the cific coast, who had extensive experience and much influence among these Indians. He was with Governor Stevens, of Washington Territory, in all his Indian expeditions, and had drawn up the original treaty with the Flatheads in 1855. Instead of this General Garfield, of Ohio, was selected as sioner. It was said at the time that he solicited the perition for the purpose of avoid-ing an active part in the Presidential campaign, as he was somewhat doubtful which side to take, Whether this was just or not it is very certain that he was but a lukewarm supporter of President Grant, and it is equally certain that he made a miserable failure in the attempted discharge of the duty assigned him. A delegation from Montana to-day had an interview with Secretary Delano, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in which they stated that General Garfield had not carried out his instructions; that he had simply taken the Chief of the Flatheads over to the reservation on the locko River, told him to select the place where he wished his tribe located, and then the General returned East without waiting to see the Indians removed; that the result is the tribe still remains in the Bitter Root Valley, much to the annoyance of the settlers. The Montanians think that Garfield had better have stayed at home and allowed some more competent person the appointment. They insist now that the government

shall enforce the order of removal. Labor Claims by the Men on the New York Post Office Building. Apprehension has existed for some time among

the friends of those interested in the issue on the Sight Hour law as it affected the workingmen on the United States Post Office and Court House at New York that the First Comptroller had not all the facts and light to enable him to reach a just decision on the claim made for the two hours' retained pay due them. General James R. O'Beirne to-day called on the First Comptroller to submit a new argument in the premises, and to ask for a copy of the papers already filed. The First Comptroller exhibited interested attention, and signified his willingness to furnish the desired copies. General O'Beirne subsequently called on the Secretary of the freasury, and will subsequently see the President in order to endeavor to secure an early and favorable adjustment of the case. In his last decision the first Comptroller takes the ground that the law of Congress, passed in 1872, does not cover the au. thority to pay these men, and holds, as at present d, that an apprepriation by Congress will be requisite to meet the demands of the claim. It is believed, however, by those having in charge the interests of these workingmen, that as no new kind of service of a special character is considered it is proper that they should be paid out of the current appropriations to pay labor on the above ed building. It is just to say that no pecuniary interest nor the advantage of claim agents impels the advocates of the payment of the meney believed to be due, and it is desired, if possible, to obtain redress from the general government without recourse to the Court of Claims. The Senate Committee on Transportation left this evening for New York, where they will be in session for a few days at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. They will appoint a sub-committee, to visit different places. East and West.

Another Walkill Bank Dividend. The Comptroller of the Currency has declared a

second dividend of twenty-five per cent in favor of the creditors of the Walkill National Bank of New York, making in all dividends of fifty per cent. The Mexican Frontier Commissions. A despatch from Laredo, Texas, dated April 1

says the United States Frontier Commission were at New Laredo. The Mexican Commission had held a joint session with the American Commission or

the subject of the disturbances. THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7, 1873. The Northern Pacific Railroad Committee, consisting of the Vice President, Mr. Rice, of Maine; Messrs. Moorhead, of Philadelphia; Frederick Billings, of Vermont, and W. Milner Roberts, Engineer-in-Chief, will return East this morning, having completed on favorable terms, and below the estimated cost, an arrangement for the extension of the road northward during the present year to a practical connection between the road aiready completed and the waters of Puget Seund. The coutractors on Saturday, by telegraph, put men at work on the line. With this railroad connection effected the entire railroad system of Oregon, as well as the entire railroad system of Oregon, as well as the entire railroad system of Puget Sound. The committee deemed it inexpedient to press an immediate prosecution of the work on that part of the line between the upper navigable waters of Columbia and Lake Pend Oreille—among other ressons, because on that portion of the route it is necessary to make arrangements in the Fall for getting out cross ties and bridge timbers, which can only be obtained on the mountains in Winter, and must be floated down during the Spring rise of the streams. neer-in-Chief, will return East this morning, having

THE GALLOWS AGAIN CHEATED.

Johnny Devine, Alias the "Chicken," Prefers Poison to the Hempen Cord. SAN FRANCISCO, April 7, 1873.

tenced to be hanged on May 23, committed suicide in his cell last night by taking poison.

A NEGRO SENTENCED TO DEATH.

GREENSBORO, N. C., April 7, 1873. George Lee, a negro aged about twenty-our years, was sentenced, by Judge Tourgee, to be exesuted at Yanceyville, Caswell county, on the 6th of May next, for committing a brutal and flendish outrage on the person of a maiden white lady over seventy-two years of age on the 22d of March last. This lady and her sister, over seventy-five years old, resided on the side of the public road about four miles from Yanceyville, in Caswell county. Both of them are invalids, and their reverence for the Sabbath day prompted the younger to go into the woods on Saturday to gather wood for Sunday. While thus engaged she was seen by the black flend Lee, who rushed upon her and clasped her in his arms, brandishing a razor and threatening to cut her throat if she gave any alarm or resisted his assault. After the outrage Lee field, but he was soon after arrested, tried and convicted and sentenced as above. rage on the person of a maiden white lady over

THE SUSQUEHANNA RISING.

The River Banks Full and the Wharves

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., April 7, 1873. The river is now nineteen feet high and is rising slowly. The river, sixty miles above, is reported

slowly. The river, sixty miles above, is reported to be still rising. The boom is not broken, as reported. The escape of the logs was caused by their not being packed rightly, which caused them to pass through under the boom.

The river in Sunbury is within twelve inches of the height reached by the flood of 1865.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., April 7, 1873.

The river here has been very high for about ten days. It has risen about two feet to-day. It is still rising fast. The banks are full and seme of the wharves are covered. No damage has been done yet, but the reports from above are alarming and lumbermen are uneasy.

PRESHET IN SOUTHWESTERN NEW YORK. BUFFALO, April 7, 1873.

The freshet caused by the late rains has covered ma Valley, on the line of the Buffalo, Nev York and Philadelphia Railroad, to a depth of four feet, and carrying away the south abutments of the bridges on either side of ischua. Large bodies of men are engaged in repairing the dam ages, and travel will be resumed on the road beyond Ischua in a few days.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.

At twenty minutes past five o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the vault of 305 and 367 Broadway, occupied by Diggs & Cunningham, dry goods tealers. Damage, \$2,000; Jully Insured.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

Full Returns of the Gubernatorial Vote.

Ingersoll (Dem.) Elected Governor by the People by 4,000 Majority.

Starkweather and General Hawley Re-

Elected to Congress. HARTPORD, April 7, 1873. The following returns for Governor have been

Windsor Locks (corr'ct'd)

Congressmen. HARTFORD, Conn., April 7, 1873. At midnight the Evening Post had returns from 159 towns, which show opposition gains over last Spring of 7,585, of which 1,557 are for Smith, the temperance candidate for Governor. Mr. Inger-

soll's majority will be about four thousand. In the Second Congressional district Kellogg ha 255 majority, with four towns to hear from. These towns gave a republican majority last year of 145. In the First Congressional district Hawley has 1,288 majority, with five towns to hear from, which gave a republican majority last year of four. In the Third Congressional district Starkweather is re-elected by about one thousand two hundred majority.

In the Fourth district Barnum (4cm.) has 1,249 majority, with two towns to hear from which gave a democratic majority last year of forty-seven.

Haven. Ingersoll.

New London county, wanting Franklin and Salem, gives Haven 4,445, Ingersoil 3,956, 5mith 515.
Fairfield county, complete, gives Haven 6,792, Ingersoil 7,922, Smith 205.
Windham county, wanting Voluntown, gives Haven, 2,834; Ingersoil, 1,870; Smith, 168.
Litchfield county, wanting Sharon, gives Haven, 3,758; Ingersoil, 4,534; Smith, 109.
Middlesex county, wanting Killingworth, gives Haven 2,095; Ingersoil, 2,529; Smith, 191.
Tolland county, wanting Union and Willington, gives Haven 1,732; Ingersoil, 1,768; Smith, 134.
Total—Haven, 38,585; Ingersoil, 44,101; Smith, 2,086.

ELECTION BIOT IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 7, 1873. While attempting to quell a disturbance in saloon in the Eighth ward, at the close of the polis saloon in the Eighth ward, at the close of the polls to-night, Officer Gleason shot Luke Leonard in the right breast, Leonard, it is thought, is mertally wounded. The crowd subsequently beat Gleason about the face and ribs, and the surgeons fear that he will die. Officer Murray, while attempting to get into the saloon, was knocked down and beaten by the crowd. The riot alarm was sounded, which brought sixty policemen and prevented additional bleodshed.

OHIO MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

CINCINNATI, April 7, 1873. The election returns in this city are coming in very slowly. It is impossible at this hour to indicate definitely anything about the final results. The impression prevails among the republicans that sufficient gains cannot be reasonably expected to secure the election of Davis (rep.) for Mayor.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 7, 1873.
At the municipal election to-day Charles Otia, the citizens' candidate, was elected Mayor by about eight hundred majority over John Huntington, republican. The balance of the republican ticket is elected.

COLUMBIA, Ohio, April 7, 1873.

The indications are that James G. Buil, democrat
was elected Mayor to-day.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 7, 1873. The entire republican ticket for Mayor, Recorder and four Aldermen was elected here to-day by ma-jorities ranging from 100 to 350.

DUBUQUE (IOWA) ELECTION.

DUBUQUE, Iewa, April 7, 1873.

The democrats elected a Mayor by about fiftyeight majerity, and they have a majority in the
Council.

THE NARRAGANSETT STEAMERS.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 7, 1873. The President of the Narragansett Steamship Company passed the day here Saturday inspecting steamers, decks, shops, &c. He has de owing to the persistent manner in which the Harbor Master and local pilots throw obstructions in the way of safely handling the large and costly steamers of the company by enchoring vessels in mid-channel, not to allow his steamers to land at Newport, but will soon arrange to run them direct to Fall River, sending the Newport passengers from and to the boats by special trains. He also contemplates moving the extensive repair shops which are new located at Newport to Fall River.

PRINTING CLOTH NARKET.

Printing cloths dull; light sales at 6%c. a 6%c. for standard and extra 6-4%.

O'KELLY.

CONTINUED FROM FIFTH PAGE.

way, and I suppose the leaders of the republicat government will endeavor to show that they are not so brutal and cruel as their predecessors used

REPORTER—Have you conversed with many subans on the subject? REPORTER—Have you conversed with many Cubans on the subject?
CUBAN PATRIOT—Yes, with a great many. The news of Mr. O'Kelly's arrest has reated a profound sensation among the Cubans. Well, their unasimous opinion seems to be that the Spaniards will not dare to shoot him.
REPORTER—What would be the consequence if they should?

they should?

CUBAN PATRIOT—Oh! I don't know if the American government will feel disposed to go to war with Spain; but there is one thing that will save Mr. O'Kelly—that is, the energetic and noble attitude of the Herald. The Herald has frightened the Spaniards, and they will not dare touch him. Mr. O'Kelly, I think, has more to fear from the volunteers than from the government of Cuba; the latter is in the hands of the volunteers, and if they get a chance they might murder him. But I think Mr. O'Kelly will come out all right. He has shown splendid courage and admirable discretion. In fact, his deportment in Cuba has been magnificent.

The reporter conversed with many of the pronent Cubans, all of whom spoke in terms of the warmest praise of Mr. O'Kelly, and expressed the opinion that the Spanish government would not dare touch him.

LOUISIANA.

Frightful Condition of Affairs in the State.

Four Murders, Two Assassinations and One Riot-Resistance to a Republican Judge-Plunder and Outrage by Negroes.

NEW ORLEANS, April 7, 1873. William Morrimen, aged nineteen years, and a negro man killed each other in an altercation

Saturday night at Dryas Creek station on the Mo bile and Montgomery Railroad. The assassination of W. McDonald, a republican,

at a hotel in Vernon, Jackson parish, is reported. He was shot through a window by an unknown party with a double-barrelled shotgun. Riotous proceedings on the part of negroes in

Grant parish are reported. Some whites were ordered to leave the parish and obeyed. It is stated their residences were afterwards plundered. Henry Train, republican Judge of the Third ju-

dicial district, arrived this forenoon at Franklin and opened the regular term of the District Court. A number of the Franklin bar positively refused to appear and practice before him.

The Baton Rouge municipal election to-day was quiet. The McEnery ticket was elected without opposition. quiet. The McEnery ticket was elected without opposition.

Last night at ten o'clock a man calling himself James Helm, drew a knife and cut a boy whose name is unknown, and, in his attempt to escape, attacked and cut three unoffending parties who happened to be in the way. Officer Ferguson, in attempting to arrest him, was the next to receive the knife and died five minutes afterwards. Mr. W. Benison, an old and respected citizen, who was one of the unfortunates, has since died, and it is thought that two others will die. Henry Morse, a driver for Engine Company No. 2, it is believed will die. The firemen swear vengeance against Helm. Intense excitement prevails, and it is beheved that he will never be allowed by the mol to have a trial. Some of the police force have already asserted their intention, if called upon, to defend the jall. Helm gives his name at James Bennett Helm, of Floyd county, Va., and is a cousin to the notorious Jack Helm, of Texas.

AMUSEMENTS.

Micawber" at the Union Square Theatre. A three-act sketch entitled "Micawber" was roduced at the Union Square Theatre last night after the representation of "Cousin Jack." story was simply the Wickfield and Heap episode in "David Copperfield" and the experiences of Wilkins Micawber as the confidential clerk of the humble solicitor. The piece was arranged by Mr. George Fawcett Rowe, who played the title part, a character in which he had already made great reputation in England in "Little Emily." It is not easy at the first glance to say whether Mr. Rowe makes the part what it in fact ought to be made; there is a feeling, even when he is most effective, Bridgewater 32 104
Canaan 103 172
Cornwall 115 250
Roxbury 77 119
Stafford 336 346
Middlesex county gives Ingersoll (dem.) a very small majority. Kellegg (rep.) for Congress has about 300 majority in this county cleets two republican Senators—a gain of one.

THE LATEST.

The Total Vote by Counties—Ingersoll 42,101, Haven, 38,585, Smith 2,056.
Habfford, Conn., April 7, 1873.
Hartford county, wanting Hartland, gives Haven 9,007, Ingersoll 9,330, Smith 256. New Haven 2,007, Ingersoll 2,192, Smith 448.

New London county, wanting Franklin and Salem, gives Haven 4,645, Ingersoll 3,956, Smith 515. that he is overplaying it. In the scene of hospitality petween them and the rest of the cast is scarce; gaimssible. Mr. Caude Burroughs is by no means an ideal David Copperfield. The Agnes Wickfield of Miss Imagene Fewler is pretty, but not forcible, and Miss Emily Mestayer's Betsy Trotwood is something of a disappointment. But the two characters, Mr. Rowe's Micawber and Mr. Mackay's Uriah, are themselves so strong that they would amply sustain a much more ambitious play.

Musical and Dramatic Notes. Mr. Lester Wallack's engagement at the Brooklyn Theatre has terminated, and the "Sea of Ice

is now the play.

The company of the Germania Theatre play Scribe's comedy "Das Glass Wasser" at the Acad emy of Music to-day, in aid of the German Höspital. Mr. Stuart Robson, who was to have appeared at Wood's Museum last evening in the new local drama, "Law in New York," was detained on the road between Cincinnati and this city. He will play this evening.

The Vokes family who are expected to arrive in this city on the 12th inst., make their first appearance at Niblo's next Monday evening. From this it will be seen that "The Scouts of the Prairie" are to have a short hunt and few scalps.

Two of our minor theatres, the Comique and the Atheneum, are making some progress in the right direction. These places ought to become the ecognized homes of burlesque, and with skilful management they can extinguish the well-worn burned-cork minstrelsy by replacing it with a higher and equally popular class of amusements.

The Gas Men "Interview" a Cauple Non-Strikers in the Street Cars.

About seven o'clock last evening Adam Keessel of No. 166 Hester street, an employé the New York Gas Company, got on a Second avenue car to go home from the gas house. Two police officers accompanied him as far sixteenth street for protection, but they had no scener quitted their charge than three Irish laborers stepped into the car from the back platform and began an assault upon Keessel, who beat a hasty retreat toward the front plactorm. But he was not to escape so easily, for, as he opened the door, he was met by two other laborers who belabored him severely, pounding his head and face in a shameinl manner. During the meile a shot was fired by some one and Keessel thought sure he was shot, for when he reached the Seventeenth precinct station house he declared a bail had gone clean through him, in consequence of which he would surely die. He was not shot, however, but the pounding he received he will not forget very readily.

John Bronick, of No. 324 East Fifty-sixth street, had a similar experience, although not quite so rude a one. He embarked en a Second avenue car at Twenty-first street, and when the vehicle reached Twenty-fourth street he was seized by half a dozen men, who banded him off the back platform and pummeiled his head pretty lively. He managed to escape, however, without receiving any serious lajuries. No arrests were made in either case. a hasty retreat toward the front placerm. But he

PACING IN CALIFORNIA.

MODOC DIPLOMACY.

Captain Jack Again Hoodwinks the Peace Commission.

A Powwow of Two and a Half Hours' Duration.

MEACHAM'S ELOQUENCE WASTED.

Lost River Given Up, but Not the Lava Beds.

PROMISE TO COME OUT, BUT DO NOT.

The Troops Moving Across Tule Lake.

LAVA BED CAMP. April 5, Via YREKA, Cal., April 7, 1873.}

The moral suasion Peace Commissioner has been hard at work since my last despatch, and yesterday the flowery-tongued Meacham discharged a canister of rhetoric in the council; but the aim must have been bad, as Captain Jack and his chiefs did not appear much impressed with its force. As predicted in my last despatch, the Indians decline to leave this country; they relinquish all claim to Lost River, and offer to remain where they are in the Lava Beds.

A FUTILE CONFERENCE OF TWO HOURS.

The conference yesterday lasted several hours, and, at the request of Captain Jack, only Judge Rosebrough, Mr. Meacham and Mr. John Fairchild were present. There were ten or twelve of the leading Modocs with Captain Jack. Judge Roseborough commenced the talk by explaining to the Indians the position they were in, and how he had come from Yreka to try and make peace. Captain Jack and John Schonchin in reply reiterated their determination to remain where they were. They gave up the claim to Lost River and said they would be satisfied to remain in the Lava Beds.

MEACHAM'S RHETORIC WASTED.

Meacham then made his famous speech, but failed ingloriously, to produce any more stirring effect than stolid indifference. The Indians before leaving told Judge Roseborough that if they changed their minds they would let him know this morning. As no messenger has arrived their answer of yesterday remains final. The Peace Commission have telegraphed this morning via Yreka to Washington for instructions.

FOUR REASONS WHY THE LAVA BEDS MUST BE VACATED.

It is to be hoped, for the future peace and well fare of this country, that the government will not be so weak as to allow their peace policy to induce them to give way to these Indians. There are decided objections against their being given the Lava Beds .-

First-They cannot live there without stealing as their country produces nothing for their support. Second-If the government intends to feed them it will cost 200 per cent more in the Lava Beas than on any other reservations of a more appropriate nature.

Third-The country will be perpetually disturbed by quarrels between the Oregon settlers and the Fourth-Such acquiescence to all their wishes after the United States troops had received a

whipping, would be an encouragement to the Snakes and Pitnes, already disaffected, to make war and demand their own terms.

swer from Washington.

LATER DETAILS.

Colonel Bernard's Command Ordered To Be on the Defensive-Reconnoitering on the East Side of Tule Lake.

LAVA BED CAMP, April 7, 1873. Colonel Bernard, of the First cavalry, has received instructions to reconnoiter with his command to-morrow on the east side of Tule Lake. He is to act on the defensive and not commence has tilities.

General Canby Reports to General Sherman.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1873. General Sherman to-day received a telegram from General Canby stating that Colonel Gillem has established a camp at Tule Lake, near the Lava Beds, in Oregon, and the Peace Commissioners had a conversation with the Medoes on the 2d inst. The prospects of peace are represented as encouraging.

Death of Dr. McMillan in the Lava Reds WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7, 1873. A telegram from General Canby this afternoon

eports the death, at Tule Lake, yesterday, of Dr. Thomas McMillan, of heart disease. He was a resident of Kentucky.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER WASHINGTON, APRIL 8—1 A. M. Probabilities. The area of low barometer will extend on Tue

day over the Ohio Valley and continue over the Atlantic States, generally falling barometer, increasing southerly winds and partly cloudy weather; for the Western Gulf northwest winds and falling temperature, with threatening and rainy weather; for the Middle and East Atlantic coast, easterly winds, cloudy weather, with possibly light rain, except in Virginia, where partly cloudy weather light and variable winds, becoming northeast on Lake Erie, with very generally threatening and rainy weather; for the upper lakes, increasing cold northerly winds, with cloudy weather. Cantionary signals continue at Mobile and New

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in

the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Herald Building:—

1872, 1873.

3 A. M. 48 38 3 P. M. 45 50
6 A. M. 46 39 6 P. M. 44 48
9 A. M. 46 42 9 P. M. 44 46
12 M. 46 47 12 P. M. 39 43
Average temperature yesterday. 44%
Average temperature for corresponding date last year. 45% MEETING OF THE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

The Board of Pharmacy held the first of its three days' session of the present month at the University yesterday. But few persons appeared for examination, and they will be before the Board to-

THE STATE CAPITAL

Carrent Rumor About the Charter-The Custom House Ring in a Corner-The Cancelling of Insurance Policies—
Appropriation for Lake Champlain

ALBANY, April 7, 1873. The New York charter comes before the Senate again as a special order to-morrow morning. The one hundred and twenty-second section, relative to the power of removal, is as yet unread. What a storm of argument it may call forth may be estimated by the discussion that other less as well as more important sections called forth last week. When this important section is fully completed the question will arise whether the bill shall be reported or recommitted.

having become again the twenty-fifth by the strike ing out of two previous sections in Committee of the Whole of the Senate, is yet incomplete. The question of removal from office being germane to that section, as well as to that of appointment to office, and being as yet untouched, Senator Wooding will to-morrow move an additional clause to that section, vesting the power of removal for cause, in the Mayor, subject to the consent of the Governor.
Efforts will undoubtedly be made to strike out the amendment retaining the four heads of departs ments, and also to retain Comptroller Green. The bill, when those matters have been settled, will probably be "progressed." and in that manner

GOT OUT OF COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE into the Senate, where every motion, resolution and amendment can, and doubtless will be, voted on by yeas and nays, so that every member must needs go on record. The Custom House men are not here to-night, but are to come up early to-morrow. The general impression among anti-Custom House Senators seems to be that the "Ring" has got into a very uncomfortable corner, and that its best move is to make friends at the Mayor's court. best move is to make friends at the Mayor's court.

Still, there are many who believe that the bill will
turn up all right if it gets into the hands of a conference committee, and that a plan has been devised
by which General Grant's rumored pledges as to
patronage, &c., will win the day in the long run,
and that if the bill does become a law not exactly
as the Custom House want it, it will at least be so
satisfactory to Tom Murphy and his followers that
the Mayor and the democrats will have nothing to

satisfactory to Tom Murphy and his followers that the Mayor and the democrats will have nothing to crow over.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate tonight was one providing for a general regulation of gas companies, and for the office of gas inspector; one permitting the Pavilion Car Company of New York to run its cars and charge double fare therefor, these cars being of style and of build similar to the solitary drawing-room car that now piles at long intervals up and down the track of the Third avenue. Another bill was introduced by Senator James Wood to encourage ride practice among the militta, which provides for a general inspector and for the formation of a ride association in each brigade of the National Guards. The new registry law, which is intended simply to extend the provisions of the present registry law as it prevails outside of New York and Brooklyn to all incorporated cities and towns of 10,000 inhabitants, was called up in Committee of the Whole, and, without discussion, was ordered to a third reading. The bill for the relief of the Refuse Transportation Company, a scaeme intended seemingly to create a corner in manure, which was riddled so completely in Committee of the Whole that he was gaid enough to progress it. A bill providing for the appropriation of \$500,000 to enlarge Champlain Canal was the subject of discussion during the evening. It was amended to make one-hall the amount collectable this year and one-half next, and was then progressed.

THE ASSEMBLY.

ing the evening. It was amended to make one-half the amount collectable this year and one-half next, and was then progressed.

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In the House some debate ensued on Mr. Hendee's amendment to the bill regulating the forfeitures of hie insurance policies, the amendment changing the words "thirty days" to "sixty days," having reference to the time the premium must be overdue before the company may cancel the policy, and making the provision apply to policies hereafter issued or renewed. Messrs. Husted and Weed opposed the amendments as in effect impairing existing contracts and thus unconstitutional. Mr. Veeder took the ground that the amendments were unconstitutional. Mr. Hendee said he had taken the best of legal advice on the matter and it was bronounced entirely constitutional to make this provision. Mr. Opdyke said the effect of these amendments would be to increase the price of premiums or else to destroy the companies. Mr. Hendee replied that the bill provides that interest should be paid on the delayed premiums, so that this was no objection. Mr. Opdyke insisted that much injury would be done by this amendment. Mr. Beebe took the ground that striking out the word "nereafter," so as to have the provisions of the bill apply to existing policies, would not make the bill unconstitutional. After further debate the question was first taken on striking out the word "nereafter," and it was carthe provisions of the bill apply to existing policies, would not make the bill unconstitutional. After further debate the question was first taken on striking out the word "hereafter," and it was carried. The question was then taken on the amendment extending the time to sixty days, and it was adopted. On motion of Mr. Beebe an amendment was inserted making the provisions apply to renewals. Mr. Hendee moved an amendment requiring the companies to embrace in their annual paid to the same, which was adopted, and the amounts paid to the same, which was adopted, and the bill was then ordered to a third reading.

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